10US MISCELLANY FOREIGN.

OF REV. JOHN ELIOT, tof the North American Indians ntinued from page 45.]

Interview with the Indians. 26th of the same month, Mr. ads met the natives again, he ing unable to join them on this The assembly was not so nubefore, the Powaws, or priests, suaded some from hearing is Ministers, and deterred breatening them with death. her noticed these things, and to the Indians on the temptaian, and that the evil heart them, while a good heart when. They were more othey had yet been, and prous grave questions.

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gerview the natives expressest desire to be brought out rant way of life, and to have land allotted to them for a they might live together in m, and be taught spinning, ful arts.

after this third meeting, wise and grave Indian, English, as a messenger thren, to offer them his son other Indian children, that be educated in the Christian

us came also accompanied re Indians, young and vigowho offered themselves vothe service of the English, dling in some of their famith come to know Jesus se were two of those men saw weeping, and whose smitten at the second meet-

derful (says Mr. Eliot) to see leaven will work, when the mist hath the setting of it on, learts and spirits most inca-English Youth, of good caodged in Waaubon's wignight after the third meetus, that the same night seructed all his company igs which they had heard in the preacher, and prayed and, waking often that ily felt to praying, and ome or other of the things heard: so that this man of gravity and chief prunsel among them, although w king) is like to be a at good to the rest of his ss cowardice or witchery (as usually they have done) ul beginnings.

view with the Indians. erriew, which took place on December, the Indians offerthildren for Christian eduheir poverty rendered it give instruction freely, were made for establishing ng them.

estions were proposed, as part of both the Indians

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a complained of other Inrevile them, and call them th like names, for cutting a; and for cutting their est manner, as the New erally do: for since the un to work upon their lave discerned the vanity ch they placed in their e therefore of their own peaking to them that we t modestly. They were, raged by some there place and account with e reproaches of wicked witchcraft and pawngs; but were assudid not dissemble, but unfeignedly, they would nd that God also would

eiven these details of Mr. ipts among the natives rge, as they furnish an ple of wisdom and piety ries. His success was His heart was much the Indians to live toized community; and it ark how soon they themfeel the advantage of doeneral Court of Massato them, at his request, d for the erection of a the Court were delibeice of a convenient spot, aware of the intention oward them, were conoption of laws for their and civilization, the were intended to enand cleanliness, and to dies and indecencies mong them. ide to Mr. Eliot and

effect of their labors

were very encouraging. Waaubon, and his cormanions, would utter such expressions as the following in prayer:

Amanaomen, Jehovah, tahassen metagh! " Take away, Lord, my stony heart!" Chechesom, Jehovah, kekowhogkow!
"Wash Lord, my soul!"
"Lord, lead me, when I die, to heaven!"

Many more petitions of this nature. and sometimes much enlarged, indicated an awakened state of mind. "It is no small matter," adds the narrator, "that such dry, barren, and long-ac-cursed ground, should yield such kind of increase in so short a time!"

When the place was chosen for the erection of their first town, the Indians wished to affix an appropriate name. It was suggested to them that they should call it NOONANETUM-" Rejoicing ;" as their feiends sincerely rejoiced that now the Indians heard the word of God, and were brought to seek the knowledge of Him; and even God himself rejoiced over them. This name greatly delighted them; and by it, therefore, their first place of assembling was distinguished.

Our principal guide in this part of the narrative is a Tract, printed in London, in 1648, entitled "The Clear Sun-shine of the Gospel breaking forth upon the Indians in New-England."

Mr. Eliot advised the Indians to surround their town with ditches, and stone walls upon the banks; promising to supply them with the needful tools for that purpose. To encourage them in this unaccustomed labor, he offered them rewards; and found them so ready to listen to his counsel, that they called for tools faster than he could supply them. By these exertions, Nocnanetum was soon enclosed; and the wigwams of the lowest class among them rivalled those of the sachems, or chiefs, in other places: they were here built, not of mats, but with the bark of trees; and were divided into several apartments, whereas they had formerly but one room for all purposes.

But Mr. Eliot had not assembled his Indians together to expose them to the evils of an idle community. It was necessary to find occupation for their vagrant minds, and their active hands. The women were taught to spin; and they soon found something to bring to market all the year round. In winter they sold brooms, staves, baskets, and turkies; in spring, cranberries, strawberries, and fish ; in summer, hurtleberries and grapes: and, in hay time and harvest, several of them assisted the English in the field; but they were neither so industrious, nor so capable of hard labor, as those who had been habituated to it from early life.

While this servant of God, with his zealous friends, were rejoicing in the success of their labors at Noonanetum, the Indians near Concord, some miles further in the interior, intimated a wish to be united in a regular community, and to receive the Christian Faith. They had heard what was passing among their countrymen; and in consequence, the sachem, with a few of his men, had attended the preaching at Noonanetum. He seemed to be deeply impressed with what he heard and witnessed; and expressed his desire to become more like the English, and to abandon those wild and sinful courses wherein they had lived. When his people discovered their sachem's mind, some of them began to oppose him; but he reasoned with them, and succeeded in bringing them to a better temper. At an assembly of sachems, and other principal Indians, held toward the end of November, they agreed to repress by heavy fines all intemperance, conjuring, falsehood, theft, profanation of the Lord's Day, impurity, gambling, and quarrelling : they determined to punish adultery and murder with death: they resolved to abandon their old practices of howling for the dead, and of adorning their hair and greasing their bodies; and to adopt the customs of the English : they expressed their desire and resolution to seek after God, to understand and escape the temptations of Satan, to improve their time, to live peaceably one with another, to labor after humility, to pay their debts,

and to establish prayer in their wigwams. These regulations were adopted by the whole assembly, and a respectable Englishman appointed as their Recorder to see them carried into execution. They entreated Mr. Eliot to visit and instruct them; and applied to the government for a grant of land whereon they might build themselves a town.

An affecting scene was exhibited at Cambridge, in New-England, in June this year, 1647, at the annual meeting of the Synod. Mr. Eliot preached there an Indian Lecture, which was attended by a great confluence of Indians from all quarters. From Eph. ii. 1. the preacher opened to them their miserable condition without Christ, dead in trespasses and sine; and directed them to that Saviour, who alone could quicken them from their spiritual death. When the sermon was finished, there was a convenient space of time spent in hearing and answering such questions as the Indians proposed. We will give the nar-

rator's description of the scene in his ;

" That which I note is this : that their gracious attention to the word, the affections and mournings of some of them under it, their sober propounding of divers spiritual questions, their aptness to understand and believe what was replied to them, the readiness of divers poer naked children to answer openly the chief questions in the Catechism which had been taught them, and such like appearances of a great change upon them, did marvellously affect all the wise and godly ministers, magistrates, and people, and did raise their hearts up to great thankfulness to God; very many deeply and abundantly mourning for joy to see such a blessed day, and the Lord Jesus so much known and spoken of among such as never heard of him before."

(To be Continued.)

From the Missionary Register.

# SIXTEENTH REPORT CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Every returning year enables the Committee to state new grounds of congratulation. On the last Anniversary, the aspect of public affairs was threatening, and might damp the exultation which other circumstances tended to awaken: but the Committee have now no other feeling on that subject, than that of increased obligation to exertion. The great battle of Civil Society has been fought, and has been won : but whatever events may yet await the Nations, the Christian is sure to succeed, while he is on the watch to spread his sails to the favoring gale, and to improve the opportunities which it pleases God to afford to him of advancing the kingdom of his Lord.

The Committee will divide their Report under the heads of Funds, Missions, Translations, and Students.

FUNDS. They will first call the attention of the Society to the Transactions at Home, particularly as they respect the Resources of the Institution.

The Society's efforts for the diffusion of Divine Light among the Heathen must depend on the support which it receives at home. The British, resident in the foreign parts of the Empire, are beginning to feel an interest in its exertions, and to render to it their countenance and their aid; but the impulse has been given from home, and it must be maintained there. This blessed country is the Heart of the Moral World. The special goodness of God has caused to flow into this land, in full abundance, the Streams of Life; and has communicated to it an energy, by which they are impelled through every land.

It is a peculiar glory of lustitutions like ours, that they connect every one of their members with the whole race of their fellow-men-and that, for the relief of their most urgent necessities. The steady contribution of the Society's humblest friend, is felt by the African, by the New-Zealander, and by the Hindoo. The Child, the Servant, and the Laborer, are raised in the scale of intelligence, of motive, and of feeling. They are drawn out, by these contributions, beyond the little circle of their own interests and concerns; and begin to understand and to appreciate the high honor of being allowed to take a share in the chief work

of mercy-the Salvation of the world! In reporting the State of the Funds, the Committee beg to remind the Society, that peculiar difficulties have attended the exertions of the past year. Habits of expenditure had been very generally formed, during the singular situation of this country for the last twenty years, the sources of which have been necessarily diminished by the return of the European Family to its natural relations. Public Charities were benefitted by this freedom of expenditure; and cannot but feel the effect of its decay. Where, indeed, the expenditure of an Institution is limited to domestic objects, it will find, when things, attain their natural level, that any diminution of income is countervailed by a corresponding diminution of expense; but, where the principal part of the expenditure is abroad, as in the case of Missionary Institutions, the disbursements, not being affected by the circumstances which will diminish those at home, will remain much the same; and will require increased exertions on the part of the Society's friends.

The Committee have not made these remarks on the circumstances of the times as y affect the resources of Benevolent institutions, in order to prepare the Society to hear that its funds have suffered a defalcation. No! the Cause of Missions is fixing itself, far and wide, in the hearts of our fellow Christians. The funds of the Society still maintain a steady increase; and your Committee are happy to report, that, notwithstanding the difficulties which they have stated, the Treasurer has received, during the last year, no less a sum than SEVEN-TEEN THOUSAND POUNDS!

Nor is it less pleasing to your Committee to add, that the expenditure of the Society keeps a due pace with its in come. The funds of Charity are not likely to contract rust in their hands. It pleases God to open means of prudent expenditure, even far beyond the power of the Society to embrace. There is, in fact, no other limit to the present opportunities of those Institutions which aim at the conversion of the world, than the limit prescribed by their funds!

The Committee will never withhold themselves from any exertions to which they may seem justly called; nor do they wish ever to accumulate a fund, which would render them independent of the continued support of their Fellow-Christians: for the necessity of maintaining the zeal of others perpetuates and increases their own: and the diffusion of intelligence, and the animated appeals, by which the annual income of this and other Societies is to be supported, are acting with incalculable benefit on the mind and heart of the country, and would be ill replaced by that supineness and inactivity which would be very likely to attend the acquisition of a large funded property.

And yet Christian Wisdom, while it justifies and demands the most implicit reliance on Divine Providence in the absence of all human aid where Faith is justly called to the trial, will nevertheless truly condemn as presumptuous the neglect of those measures which may have been in our power.

The Associations formed before the last Anniversary have renewed their claims on the gratitude of the Society. The Committee wish to convey their unfeigned thanks to the Parish Association, which contributes its few pounds per annum; and to the Individual Collector, who raises his shilling per week : while they make their grateful acknowledgements to those more extended Associations, which embody a larger portion of the population. The liberal contributions of the Bristol Association, in particular, are thankfully ac-knowledged. Including those made on account of the Ship Fund, they amount, for the year, to no less a sum than £2779. 17e 9d. The exertions of the Hibernian Auxiliary, under many unfavorable circumstances, are also recorded with gratitude.

During the year, new Associations were formed at Edinburgh, Glasgow, Cambridge, Sheffield, Clapham, Penrith, and Colchester.

About 100 additional names of African Children had been put on the Separate School Fund.

The following notice is given of the

Ship Fund. It having been resolved at the last Annual Meeting, that measures should victim. But not unprepared !- " I feel," be taken for establishing a regular in- he wrote to the Secretary about a month tercourse with the Society's Settlements in Western Africa, by a vessel to be named, after the revered and beloved friend of Africa, the "William Wilberforce," your Committee entered without delay into a consideration of the most effective steps for accomplishing the design. A conference was held with some benevolent persons, who, it was found, had previously formed the design of establishing an intercourse twice a year with Western Africa, by a vessel appropriated to that purpose. Their object was the promotion of industry among the black Settlers, by affording them ready and certain means of exchanging its produce for European articles. It is hoped that this design may be matured; and that the Society. for a stipulated annual sum, without any mercantile risk, may attain the objects which it has in view. This annual sum will be, it is expected, about 5001. The contributions at present received amount to but little more than a fifth of the sum necessary to be invested in order to secure the object. The Committee beg, therefore, to urge on the friends of Africa the completion of this fund. Every consideration which they can give to the subject, and all the information which they can acquire, satisfy them that the kind of intercourse with Western Africa which will be maintained by the vessel in question will be highly instrumental to the designs of the Society, and to the general improvement of the Natives : but the Committee will scarcely venture to take their share in such a concern, under the continually increasing eall on the funds of the Society, until the fulfilment of any engagement which they may enter into for the purpose be secured by an investment of a sum yielding 5001. per annum.

Active Friends to the Society.

The Committee beg to return thanks, in the name of the Society, to their numerous, active, and useful coadjutors, who collect weekly in support of the funds-to the Younger Friends of the Institution, particularly those at Bristol and at Hull-and to the Ladies, in various places, who have most successfully exerted their influence and occupied their leisure, in extending the interests of the Society; and more especially to the Ladies of the Metropolis, of Bristol, of Norwich, of Ipswich, of Sheffield, of

Hereford, of Dorchester, of Birming nam, of Colchester, of Edinburgh, and of Glasgow.

They have also particularly to mention the numerous and considerable Anonymous Benefactions of the year; and report, with pleasure, several of 1001. each, and especially a munificent one of no less amount than Seven Hundred Pounds.

In closing their Report of the Domestic Proceedings of the year, the Committee beg to state, that many zealous' friends of the Society have again employed their talents in the advancement of its interests. The Rev. Wm. Jowett and the Rev. Edward Bickersteth, before their departure from this country in furtherance of the Society's plans in Malta, and in Sierra Leone, rendered very effectual assistance at the Meetings of several Associations. The Rev. Leigh-Richmond, the Rev. James Haldane Stewart, the Rev. Henry John Maddock, the Rev. Edward Burn, the Rev. John William Cunningham, the Hon. and Rev. Gerard Thomas Noel, the Rev. John Ball, with the Clergy of the different Associations must be mentioned with gratitude for their kind and able

The Rev. Daniel Corrie, on his arrival, last summer, from India, most readily lent his aid in making known, at various Anniversaries, by those impressize representations for which his mind and his experience so peculiarly qualify him, the actual state of India, and the necessity and benefit of Christian Exertions. We add, with regret, that Mr. Corrie's infirm state of health obliged him to intermit these valuable labors; and they sincerely trust that his discharge of the office of Advocate for the Society this day will not impair his returning strength; and that, after continuing during his remaining residence in this country to communicate through the press the stores of his mind respecting India, he will return to the scene of his labors with renovated powers.

Your Committee, in enumerating the

friends of the Society who have rendered to it their personal exertions, are painfully reminded of the recent loss of one of its first founders, and most constant and wise advisers, under whose roof for many years its meetings were held and its plans formed. The Rev. William Goode may be said, in some measure, to have fallen, but certainly to have hastened his end, by his zest to serve the Society. By travelling to Ipswich on an inclement day, in the close of the year before last, to attend the Anniversary of the Suffolk and Ipswich Association, he contracted a disorder, by which his strength was gradually exhausted, and to which he at last fell a before his death, " I feel exceeding this banishment from those duties which were my delight; and from my intercourse with those Societies, in which labor was pleasure. The recollection of having aided in their formation and management now affords me much gratification. I feel that it needs great faith and resignation to be patiently set aside : but it is the will of God! I beg to present my best regards to all the Committee, and to express my earnest wishes and prayers for the success of their important designs. This is all I can do now for the promotion of that Great Cause. My wishes and prayers are unworthy; but they go to the Great Head of the Church, and, presented by him, they will not be rejected. We, for a long time, worked together; and, at times, almost alone. It is not likely that we shall work together again below; but I trust we shall rejoice together in the abundant fruits, ascribing all the glory to him who gave the grace! Yours most sincerely in the union of Christ Jesus and the hope of the Gospel."

The prayers of a departed saint did not ascend in vain as a memorial before that God, whom his eye now beholds. Nor will the numberless prayers which are daily put up for the conversion of the world fail of an ultimate answer. The Committee rejoice to witness the growing strength and the extending labors of the various Institutions which combine their efforts toward this great end: and, grateful for that share in these labors which the great head of the Church is pleased to repose on them, they will next proceed to detail to the

Meeting their principal Missions. (To be continued.)

Good Effects of a Tract.

A poor man under bodily affliction, who had been indifferent as to the concerns of his soul, was visited by a gentleman, who gave him the Tract entitled "A Letter or Affliction." The Tract was blessed as a happy means of lead-Tract was blessed as a happy means of leading him to consider his ways, and to flee for refuge to the hope set before him in the Gospel. From his daily walk afterwards, (observed by the person who gave the Tract) there was good ground to conclude that a work of saving grace had been effected through the means of that feeble prescher. The man's wife has also been brought to attend on the preaching of the Gospel, and appears to be in some measure impressed with the importance of divine things.—English publication. of divine things .- English publication

## DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

Extracts from the Report of the Society for Propagating the Gospel among the Indians and others in North-America. [Concluded from page 45]

Books.

The society, the last year, voted \$200 for the purchase of books, including the expense of an Edition of Wilson's "Es say towards an Instruction for the Indians;" the expediency of reprinting which was referred to the select committee. A large edition of that valuable work was procured to be printed by the committee, and the remainder of the appropriation was applied to the purchase of Sermons for Children, Friendly Visit to the house of Mourning, Watts' Series of Catechisms, Flavel's Token for Mourners, Doddridge's Rise and Progress, Watts' Psalms and Hymns, and Webster's Spelling books.

To these were added Bibles and Testaments, presented by the Massachusetts Bible Society. At the last annual meeting, the society voted an appropriation of \$200 for books. The committee purchased 500 additional copies of Wilson's Essays, which, with 1000 copies the last year, took up the whole of the edition. The remainder was applied to the purchase of Friendly Visit, Watts' Psalms and Hymns, Watts' Series of Catechisms, Doddridge's Rise and Progress, Sermons for Children, Spellingbooks and Tracts.

To these were added Bibles and Testaments, from the Massachusetts Bible Society. The number of books and tracts, distributed the last year, was 664; the number since May last, 440; total, since May 1815, 1104.

The books have been chiefly distributed in the District of Maine, where they were solicited, and where they have been gratefully received. Among other testimonies of such a reception, is the following from Rev. Mr Packard of Wiscasset: "The friends of Zion in this quarter must join me in grateful acknowledgments to you and the society, whose bounties you spread, for the share of attention bestowed on us. The books sent are needful among us, and I shall take pains to give them useful circulation. I am pleased with Wilson, both as to matter and manner. The form of dialogue is attracting. According to your suggestion, it must, I think, be valued as an elementary work." Mr.Packard expresses a wish, "that missionaries might be furnished with Mavor's Scripture Catechism, or something of that description, that they might not only call the attention of parents and others to God's written and preached Word, but set up the practice of catechising children in families and schools within the compass of their missionary labors. . . It is very desirable that missionaries should be able to call the attention of children and youth to the first principles of piety and morality.

The committee have thus endeavored to give the society a full view of the transactions of the two last years. From this view, it is believed, they will derive satisfaction from the past, and encouragement for the future. If, in some instances, less has been done than was expected; in others, expectation has been exceeded by performance. It were unnecessary to remind the society, either of the vast importance, or of the extreme difficulty, of obtaining persons every way qualified for the missionary service. It is apprehended however, that, generally, those employed by the society have, by their talents, activity, zeal, and prudence, in some instances; by their pious and exemplary conduct in others; and in some instances at least, by an union of all these accomplishments, been instrumental to the prevention or suppression of vice and immorality, and to the promotion of the present virtue and piety and final salvation of men. In retrospect, it is grateful to find the moral and religious characters of our missionaries very rarely impeached, or suspected; it were devoutly to be wished, that no such instance of impeachment or suspicion may ever be found.

The principal region of the society's labors among our own people is so distant, and, after all the care taken to obtain information, our knowledge of the state of the inhabitants is so imperfect, the committee recommend to the serious consideration of the society, whether the appointment of some person, duly qualified, to a mission not exceeding four months, in the District of Maine-for the special purpose of ascertaining with all practicable precision, the actual and relative situation and circumstances of the people, and any improvement which may be made in respect to the method of conducting missions, or the places of locating our missionaries-be not expedient. In view, also, of the circumstances and events, which appear at this time to be favorable to the introduction of the Gospel among the Indians to the south and west of New-England, and of the insufficiency of the Alford Fund to so extensive a design, the committee further recommend to the consideration of the society, whether it be not expedient to devise some means for the increase of the fund, exclusively designed for the benefit of the Indians.

The society is now commencing the thirtieth year of its labors. If, in review, we can perceive the blessing of God ac-

persuaded, that the benevolent and pious design of the founders and patrons of the society has been, in some good degree, effected; if we can entertain no reasonable doubt that through our instrumentality, some at least, of the native inhabitants of our country have been rescued from heathenism, brought to the knowledge of the true God and of Jesus Christ, the Saviour of sinners, and made wise unto salvation, and that many of our own people, in new and destitute settlements, have been preserved from Pagan ignorance, and made heirs of glory and immortality, by the Word of life, imparted to them by our means; let us. not be weary in well doing, but persevere in the laborious yet benevolent service, with increasing activity and zeal. Would we promote the best interests of our country? Would we, especially, save souls from death? Let us, so long as the pulse of life shall beat within us, do what in us lies towards diffusing the light and promoting the influence of the Gospel of Christ; and may God Almighty send us prosperity! By Order of the Select Committee,

A HOLMES, Secretary.

STATEMENT OF FUNDS, 1816. U. S. Six Per Cent. Stock. Per) face of Certificate-real value 1st April 1816. UnionBank Stock, nominal value Mass. State Note, nominal value Bonds and Mortgages Treasury Notes Seven PerCent. Stock, nom. value, 10230 00 Massachusetts Bank Stock

Cash on hand **\$**136 81 Of the above capital \$8886 42 is considered as the donation of Hon. John Alford, Esq. and the income thereof appropriated exclusively for the benefit of the Indians. \$500 was presented to the Society in June, by His Honor William Phillips, Esq. to be expended during the current year.

# NEW SETTLEMENTS.

Extracts from an Address to the Emigrants from Connecticut, and from New-England generally, in the new Settlements in the United States.

[Written by the late President Dwight.] We begin with the Sabbath. This is the corner stone, the main pillar of virtue and piety and happiness in a community.

Abolish the Sabbath, and how long, think you, would either religion or morals survive? How soon would the Gospel be banished from the places where it is now enjoyed! How fearlessly would the wicked walk on every side! How soon would the most sacred bonds of society be broken! Whoever, then, wantonly violates the Sabbath, or seeks to weaken its hold upon the public mind, is guilty of throwing a lighted torch into the temples of Jehovah, and of making war upon the best interests of mankind. Even the form of Christianity never has been preserved, and never can be, without the Sabbath. Those who renounce its obligations, and despise its ordinances, will soon become heathens of the basest sort. beseech you to reverence God's holy day? Do you regard his authority? Are you the servants of Christ? Do you love your country? Do you love your children? Do you love yourselves? Then remember the Sabbath day, keep it holy. We pray you to consider, that every time you violate the sacred rest, you lend the weight of your example, not to destroy religion only, but to overturn the temple of freedom. Every effort to break down the Sabbath is an unhallowed attempt to carry away the ark of God itself. Every wanton violation of it is a rude assault upon the foundations of public security and happiness. With what exemplary severity were Sabbath-breakers punished by the law of Moses! What fearful judgements were denounced against Israel, for their impious violations of this sacred institution! What blessings were premised to conscientious obedience! How frequent, in our own times, and how awful, are the judgments of God upon Sabbath-breakers! Brethren, your ears have heard, herhaps your eyes have seen.

Closely connected with the religious observance of the Sabbath, is the establishment and support of public worship. Is it your high privilege to go, and to take your children along with you, every Lord's day, to the sanctuary! Have you a faithful and beloved Pastor, to break to you the bread of life; to take your little ones by the hand and lead them on to heaven; to pray by the side of your sick beds; to mingle their tears with their counsels when your choicest earth-ly comforts are laid in the grave; to comfort your widows, and to wipe away the tears of your fatherless? Have you such a Pastor, bless God for sending him to you, and for inclining your hearts to receive him. Pray for him. "Strengthen his hands." "Esteem him very highly, in love, for his work sake." While he "sows to you spiritual things, let him reap your carnal things," so that he may give himself wholly to his work."

Wherever you now statedly enjoy the preaching of the word, and the administration of sealing ordinances, firmly re-solve, that by God's help, you will never part with them. There is nothing which you cannot better afford to spare. A general conflagration of your dwellings

companying our endeavors; if we are | a temporal point of view, as the loss of the Gospel. It is the safest and the best guardian of your civil rights; the soul of your moral and literary institutions; your daily defence against fraud and violence : your nightly protector from robbers and incendiaries. If the Gospel never punishes, it often reclaims. If it does not drag thieves and murderers to justice, it prevents men from becoming thieves and murderers. It does not aim, merely to throw a dam across the deep and strong current of human depravity but to dry up its sources ;-and this it actually accomplishes, in exact proportion to its influence upon the hearts and actions of men.

Look at a well regulated community where temperance and peace and truth and justice and industry and charity prevail, and you may there see, what, and how rich, are the temporal blessings of the Gospel. Then figure to yourselves, exactly the reverse of all this, in another community, where the Gospel is neither preached nor regarded, and you have before you a contract, which speak more than volumes on this subject. If, therefore, there were no other world but this; if the only question were, how shall we enjoy most happiness during the present short life, the Gospel would be held above all price, by every sober and be-nevolent mind. Who then can estimate its value, in the light of eternity !

In weak and scattered settlements, where you have no stated preaching at present, we earnestly exhort you to form churches without delay, however small at first, and preservingly to maintain public worship on the Sabbath. This is the way, as many of you can testify, to keep up Christian intercourse and communion; and to increase brotherly love. In this way you will most effectually guard against the inroads of error and vice. This is the way to keep alive a remembrance of the Sabbath; to warm and strengthen the hearts of God's people ; to restrain the thoughtless and the young, and to exert a powerful influence upon the community at large. By all means, therefore, unite, form churches and societies, as early as possible. Meet for prayer and other religious exercises every Sabbath. Let no vain excuses hinder. Let the bests gifts that you can command be cheerfully exercised with a humble dependence upon divine teaching. Be punctual; be sincere; hold on and hold out, and God will assuredly bless you.

But let us not here be misunderstood. Preaching is an ordinance of God. Beware that you do not undervalue it. Beware of indulging the thought, that you can do without ministers Though God may bless you in your efforts to supply their place, by maintaining public worship in the best way you can, so long as you are unable to support the Gospel, you cannot expect a blessing, if after you become able, you refuse to receive and maintain the ambassadors of Christ .-We are glad to hear, that instead of waiting for additional strength, two, or more of your public societies have, in many cases, already united in the temavowed intention of maintaining, each its own minister, as soon as practicable .-This expedient, we carnestly hope, will be adopted by weak societies, in all your settlements; for surely, it is better to enjoy Gospel privileges one half, or even one third part of the time, than not to enjoy them at all.

While we make these observations, we are persuaded, brethren, that societies are extremely apt to underrate their own ability. They seldom know how much they can do, till they have made the trial. This is a topic, on which we might greatly, and we should hope profitably, enlarge, would our limits permit. But what we have to say, at present, must be comprised in a few sentences .-Too many appear to think and reason on this subject, just as they would, about the maintenance of a very expensive town pauper:—as if all, or nearly all, that is advanced for the support of religion, were a dead loss to the community :-- as if every dollar thus expended must, of course, make the people just so much the poorer. No opinion can be more erroneous than this. The Gospel has a thousand rich blessings to bestow, on those who receive it, but it never takes any thing away. The liberal support of divine institutions has made hundreds of parishes wealthy. It never made one poor. It is an undoubted fact, that God, ordinarily, much more than repays, (even in temporal blessings,) all that is expended for the promotion of true religion. " He that watereth, shall be watered himself." The observation has frequently been made, and cannot be too often repeated, that the people who are too poor to support the Gospel, are much too poor to live without it. As we have already remarked, where it is statedly and faithfully preached, it promotes industry, and operates as a werful check upon discord, intemperance and other desolating vices, which, but for religious and moral restraints, would sweep away every thing valuable before them.

Therefore, although you may in some places be few and feeble, we entreat you not hastily to conclude that you are unable to support the Gospel. Make trial of your ability. Do what you can. Discontinue the use of ardent spirits, if you general conflagration of your dwellings have not already. Let the youth sacri-would not be half so calamitous, even in fice their amusements. Make some lit-

I the retrenchments, in the expenses of sion ship than commarder in your tables, furniture and apparel. Redeem time for two or three hours extra labor, each week. Then bring all these savings into one sum, and see if you have not enough, and more than enough, to support the Gospel. Surely no town, or parish, where this would be the result can plead inability.

Nor do we stop here. We dare not leave you to infer, brethren, that if you cannot raise a sufficient sum by the means just specified, you may sit down contented without the Gospel. Certainly if need be, duty and interest both urge you, to make much greater exertions and sacrifices, to bring its blessings within your reach. What is time to eternity? What are houses and lands and goods, compared with spiritual blessings in heavenly places, in Christ Jesus? "What shall it profit a man, if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?" And how great is the danger, that both you and your children will lose your souls, if you voluntarily live without the Gospel!

We are aware, that at present, many of you may find it impossible to obtain duly qualified religious teachers; such is the alarming deficiency in our country. But we cannot doubt, that the Lord of the harvest will, in answer to the prayers of his people, raise up and send forth laborers into his harvest. He is now extensively pouring out his Spirit upon the youth of our land, inclining the hearts of multitudes to desire the work of the ministry, and providing the means of education for the indigent. Brethren, you can pray for ascension gifts. You can look around among yourselves, and wherever you find a pious and promising young man, whose desires are fixed upon the sacred office, you can assist and encourage him. We bless God, that he has already inclined so many of you to unite in charitable associations, for this invportant purpose. Go on, brethren, " for as much as ye know, that your labor shall not be in vain in the Lord."-"Be not weary, in" this interesting course of " well doing, for in due season ye shall reap, if ye faint not."

(To be continued.)

## SELECTIONS.

Benefit of Bible Associations.

In addition to what is given under this head in page 38 of the present volume of the Recorder, the following anecdotes are furnished by one of the London Auxiliary Bible Societies. "In the Reports which have been presented by the Association Committees, many most interesting views have been given of the beneficial consequences of their exertions. The wife has been seen subscribing from her slen-der earning for the spiritual benefit of the husband; and the child, that the aged or dying parent might obtain the consolations of the Gospel. The profligate and the quarrelsome have been turned to sobriety, industry and peace. Your Bibles have been found giving comfort to the bed of sickness and sorrow Prejudice and distrust have been removed, and a growing desire has been manifested among the Poor to possess the Scriptures. A few of the instances which exemplify these observations will be stated:

"A poor woman, the wife of a laborer, had received a Bible in advance, and had subscribed four shillings towards the payment of it At this period her husband fell out of work : when, being unable to continue her subscrip-tion, she offered to return the book. This instance of integrity did not fail of its reward. Before they possessed a Bible, the man and his wife had indulged the most irascible tempers, and lived in fact in a course of constant quarrels, which too often terminated in blows. By the blessing of God on the reading this book, their evil passions have been corrected. they have learned Christian forbearance, and

now live in harmony and comfort. " A Bible was given to a man of extremely dissolute character, in the hope that it might effect some salutary impression on him. The hope has not been disappointed. He has deeply felt and gratefully acknowledged the benefit he has already received. It has produced a habit of industry and economy, which has enabled him and his five children to contribute their weekly pence to the Association, and thus to prove the reality both of his reformation and of his gratitude.

"Many examples of filial piety have been brought forward which are particularly pleasing. A poor boy subscribed out of his little savings, 4s 6d. before he solicited a Bible. This having been given him, he continues his subscription, that his aged mother may also possess that invaluable treasure.

possess that invaluable treasure.

"A similar instance occurred of a servant girl, who had been enabled by the liberality of her master to obtain a libba, which she made her constant companion and daily resource. Finding that her father eagerly desired to enjoy the same blessing, she sent her own Bible to him, and became a subscriber

"A poor apprentice subscribed for a Bible which was advanced to him in the usual way His father was at that time dangerously il On receiving the Bible, he took it home to read to his dying parent. He began with the 102d Psalm, which when the sick father heard he exclaimed, "What a gift have you received. ed | read it, and study it. The first time it has been opened, it has poured consolation in to the breast of a dying man." Great was the thankfulness of this poor man for the comfort thus afforded him in his last moments. His son continued to read to him frequently for the few days that he survived, and he died, calling, like the holy Stephen, on the name of Jesus."

Converted Sailor.

Mr. W. N. a young man of Newburyport who went out with the missionaries in the Dry ad, has become pious in consequence of their exertions, particularly those of Mr. Warren. He has written an interesting letter to his mother, who is now, it is believed, in heaven. It seems he was once in good circumstances, but dissipated. Providence frowned, and he became reduced, so that he was obliged to go before the mast. Trying it was to a youth of high feelings and of elevated prospects! His mother comforted him, and often said she had rather he would go before the mast in a mis-

He went, he says, " laden a not for his sins, but in rebelli.

Power who had reduced him. lowed him with her prayers the and answered. Mr. Warren ohe sively conversed with him; at his some, soon it became interest he could find no rest but in Jes ed mother and sisters did not letters ; but the intelligence do ly reached their ears and our song of praise.

Revival at Newar Extracts from a Letter to the Murch, 1817.

Murch. 1817.

DEAR SIN.—I venture to furnish statement of some of the most interacted with a Revival of Religion in the congress the ministry of the Rev. Dr. Bachan is now extending to other societies It was a time of general and una

sion when the arm of the Lord we wealed the wise and the foolish bering together. But He who we own great name looked down and at a time when human expetizional and when few could be found to redesolations of Zion, some tokens of gan to be discovered. About the n cember last, it was known that in men were under very serious input few of these cases had been of 5 standing; but, except in one or in the fact had been carefully concre-own bosoms. Nearly at the same usual spirit of prayer was felt by a Lord's people, who had had no conwith each other, and by some

knowledge of any awakening among On the evening of the 19th Dec. prayer meeting, the first public ask ken of the Lord's special present nessed among us. This meeting hi tablished for more than three year, in a place quite central to the couphad often happened that not more 30 persons attended; but on this er some secret impulse, perhaps, on the the people, not less than 200 pm present. On this occasion, the 7th the 1st book of Samuel was read, a tention of the audience directed to of Israel when they lamened after on the plains of Mizpeh, and to the given them by Samuel It was an melting time : professors of religion to weep over their own backsiden estly to implore the Bivine mery a

to be saved?" The Lord's day following will membered by some, as a season of ordinary interest in God's house. tian was awakened from his lorgin ber, and the secure sinner made while he contemplated the vast on

approaching eternity. These impressions were imp gradually extended; and, when the opened, such an anxious desire va part of the Lord's people to humile for their sins, that the following T set apart in the congregation, and ing, humiliation and prayer. The of the day was spent in the close; in the afternoon, the congregation in the house of God, to mingle the pour out their supplications togethe favored season; many a heart was He, who never refuses to lister to the humble, lent a gracious earts cations of his church. Not a few first religious impressions on that at the same time, others foundjoy in believing.

From this period the work has me and is now become general in the and extends more or less into all p town, particularly in the Bapt seldom passes us, without witness of praise from the lips of some new

I cannot speak with certainty as ber of the awakened, but i do n smallest hesitation in pronouncing 300; more than one hundred of obtained a hope that they have ? death unto life. Time only can to the genuineness of this work; at present is amazing, and it apparents of great power Convictions ses are deep and pungent, and often by extraordinary light and peace. those who are comforted, some have filled with love in contemplating the to commit their eternal interests in

This solemn work has been at much feeling, at the same time been free from any lively agitain disorder; more than the ordinar experienced in the momentous sing from death unto life. It has more or less to all ages and cond men of the stoutest hearts and pro have, like the stubborn and loft forest, been compelled to yield and to bend to the mighty rushing ny beads of families are the joyfu this power; but the greater not the morning of life, and some eres

We have no reason to think that suspension of the Divine influence on the contrary, the blessed dentary are still down

are still descending upon us.
It must rejoice the hearts of descent that this gracious work is made to the state of the st the town of Newark, which has be is, highly favored of the Lord blessed influences of the Holy and made manifest with power in the adjacent parishes in New-Jers

Extract of a Letter to the Publish corder, dated New-York, March "The Revival at Newark, of the doubtless heard, continues and Several weeks ago it was stated, 100 and 200 were awakened in Dr. Griffiin's and in the Baptist -The work has extended to s neighboring towns, particularly and Orange."

In Plattsburg, (N. Y.) a new Church has recently been ere which donations of a lot of land & had been made. The first twel ground floor sold for \$985 about We are happy to learn that the prospering in its spiritual college vear 1816, 84 members were add munion, 40 at one time, in Dec. tention to religion is repres and a great reformation in m taken place in Plattsburg and

em and to the

narder in anyother or balen with semiin robellion again seed him. His must prayer—they were Warren often and he him; at first it me interesting. me interesting; at but in Jestis. B rs did not live to a cligance doubtless and occasioned

at Newark. ter to the Editor

of the most interest connected with the in the congregation Rev. Dr. Richards, other societies in the eral and unusual of the Lord was and the foolish were that He who works oked down and pitter man expectations y d be found to weep a some tokens of d. About the mode a known that sever had been of 5 on a cept in one or two in care fully concealed care fully concealed arly at the same time fer was felt by some had had no commuand by some who wakening among the of the 19th Dec. at first public and vi special presence This meeting had an three years, at atral to the congressed that not more the 1 , but on this even es than 200 person becasion, the 7th che muel was read, and ence directed to the y lamented after to lizpeh, and to the

following will long as a season of me a God's house. The m his long night mer made to ated the vast con

el It was a sol

tors of religion we

own backsliding,

Bivine mercy; a

and, when the ous desire was people to humble t ngregation, as a de congregation : d, to mingle their cations togeth any a fieurt was be gracious ear to the ns on that de others found joy a

general in the cong or less into all part in the Baptist society without witnessing ips of some newth certainty as to d, but I do not in pronouncing it the hundred of what they have passed in the only can deter of this work; but zing, and it appears Convictions in Convictions in ent, and often s ht and peace. some have the contemplating the al interests into work has been atte the same time t ny lively agitation, han the ordinary ntous chan to life. It has nearts and prouds born and lofty o led to yield to mighty rushing views are the joyful su the greater number, and some eren for

to think that the Divine influence : he blessed ders of the Holy Spirit with power in nea in New-Jersey.

and kept them concealed from her, and insisted Rogers' Resolutions. that his marriage engagements with her were dissolved by his joining the society, and that all se of Representatives of Pennsyl. Glowing proposition was moved intercourse with a person not a member, is sinmost solemnly believe in the

through the benignity of the

bloody conflict, in the enjoy-

imable privileges of religious

w; and that it is to the same

B. Under these serious and so-

we recollect with deep re-

"United States," there is no

he existence of a God or ac-

the benignity of a Providence.

his material defect, we feel it

able duty to submit the following

Brihe Senate and House of Rep-

he Commonwealth of Pennsyl-

enators in the Congress of the

sted to use their earnest en-

the preamble to the constitu-

ed States so amended as to

God most Holy and most Merciful.

of the United States, in order

te tranquility, provide for the promote the general welfare,

blessings of liberty to ourselves

an gratefully acknowledging the

which we have been raised

famispendent nation, and implor-

seed country its continued protec-

adm and establish the following

fo the United States of America.

That the governor be requested

apy of the foregoing preamble

to each of our Senators and

in the Congress of the United

on, with a request that the

the Legislatures thereof.

was taken on agreeing to the

ition, and decided in the nega-

tion of Free Blacks.

From the National Intelligencer.

on extract of a letter will shew

of the people of color are

nat plan now in contemplation,

plestand the subject, they are

os of such a separation, and

informed look to Africa as a

my last to you, that, in Phila-

ject of being colonized. Some

ton, had sent a printed cir-

to the ministers of religion

ple of color, and to some others

table among them. The cir-

d m inflammatory address on

deproposed colony, urging the

tended plan. A printed peti-

ent to them ready for signing.

ed a meeting of their people at

thes in the city, at which they

housand to be present. (The

m doubt overrated.) The three

of Episcopalians, Baptists and

each appointed a committee of

hight require—on the Wednes-

them, endeavoring to satisfy

riews and wishes on the sub-

they gave an unanimous ex-

perfect conviction, that be-

and to the land of their fath-

present movements, and the

secretly moving in this busi-

as the same unanimity as to

being separated from the

ing an establishment for

the eleven present, eight

on in favor of an establish-

as the situation where they

fairest prospect of becoming

pendent people. I think this

pportunity to judge how the

ould generally decide on the ion, when fairly presented

on. Especially when we con-

minds of these people were in

passions considerably heated,

armed. The more enlight-

the more decisively they ex-

es on the desirableness of be-

clergyman, in the Methodist

ormed in the meeting, that

scopalian, one Baptist, three

pendent churches, and one

he before the Senate of New-

that any married person, an

hat State, who shall hereafter

relitto any society of Shakers,

all be taken to be civilly dead,

and purposes in the law; and

property may be disposed of in

tras if such person were really

the rendered forever thereaf-

of taking any estate by inherit-

may file a bill in Chancery for

on proof of the fact, the Chan-

ree the divorce, and to pro-

erson is not allowed to marry

time of his or her former wife

there shall be children, the par-

ody of them; and in case the

n of habeas corpus, that they

and that they are secreted a-

rs, the Chancellor or Judge is

the dwelling houses or build-

of Shakers, or its members

ch children are represented to

This act dissolves the marriage

en James Chapman, and Eunice

e application of the latter; the ned the society of Shakers, in

year 1811, left his wife with-

ant to a proper officer, to search

e not become a Shaker is to

taken them with them, on the

ly become a Shaker to be civilly

or husband of such person

Sierra Leone contained six

Shakers.

eople. From one of them,

ed state when they met this

of our designs, and to as-

ther I left you, I spent two hours

high petitions against the exe-

people of color were in great agi-

then a distinct people; that, as

betheir establishment.

EXTRACT.

majority.

to the executives of the several

perfect union, establish justice,

wie instructed, and our Repre-

in important an instrument as the

look for the preservation

ice, we have been protected,

God and a Providence, who crea-FOREIGN SUMMARY. the Universe, in whose hand he of kingdoms, of empires, and From Cadiz. ings-that it was the angel of The Caroline, arrived at Savannah, sailed who walked with our fatheffery furnace of the revolutionave as a name among the nath, the most free, independent

from Cadiz, Jan. 12, and brings Despatches from our Minister at Madrid, relating, it is said to the Firebrand. Mr. Meade, our Consul, had not been released. On the 6th of Jan. a fleet of 49 sail of Span-

ish transports, with about 2,500 soldiers on board, under convoy of 2 frigates, and 3 sloops of war, sailed for Vera Cruz, where they were to remain until the arrival of another fleet, which was to sail about the middle of Feb. first to stop at Havana, and afterwards to form a junction at Vera Cruz-from whence they would proceed for the Spanish Maine. The object of this expedition was not made known at Cadiz, but was generally believed to be destined against the Patriots.

The coast was very much infested with Carthagenian privateers --- several vessels from Lima bound to Cadiz, laden with specie, had been captured by them. The Spanish Government had purchased a number of English brigs, fitted them out, and they were expected to sail shortly in quest of the Insurgents.

[\* The Ontario sailed Jan. 31.]

From Europe.

Daily A.to.

A reduction of the allied army in France has been effected .-- It now consists of 30,000 men, but 6000 of whom are British. The French government, unable to discharge the instalment which became due on her debt to England, has procured a loan from the latter of 300,000,000 francs, more than 12,000,000 sterling; one half to be paid in money, the remainder in provisions, clothing, &c. for the allied troops.

Condition of Ireland. At the interesting public meeting at Ha-rold's Cross, Dublin, on the 15th Jan. to take into consideration the present dreadful state of the country, and the best mode of relief ---Mr. Norris, jr. in seconding the resolution, made the following melancholy statement, from the most authentic sources. "As for Ireland, he thought the condition of it truly deplorable. Some people estimated the population of its capital at 200,000 souls .-- It has lately been stated in documents prepared by persons who have been employed to inquire into the condition of the poor, that there are no less than 74,000 of these absolute beggars, and living upon the bounty of the charitable. (Hear, Hear) If the eye is directed to other quarters of the kingdom, a similar, and perhaps worse condition of things will be seen. Nor is distress confined to those who are called the lower order. There is nothing now so common in our streets, as persons begging, whom the highest among us, would not, at one time, have been asharred to recognize as acquaintances and friends.

Vienna, Dec. 18 -- Alarming accounts are received from various parts of the Austrian monarchy respecting the daily increasing dearness of provisions. In some parts of Tyrol, the Saltzburgh mountains, Upper Carinthia, and the greatest part of Illyria, there is such a scarcity that the people have recourse to bread made of bran and powdered bark of trees. In the environs of Agram, the country people farmed the woods in order that they may catch the rats in them, which are smoked, and considered a delicacy. The accounts from Bohemia are also far from consolatory, and it is feared that the mountainous parts may be distressed by famine in the spring, which would have the most fatal consequences for the numerous manufactories in those

With their ministers, were to act as parts. A Swiss paper gives the following picture of the village of Schwandi in Glarus : " Three or four families, with many children, live crowded together in one room in dirty rags ; some half naked, others wholly naked. Tables, stools, bedsteads, bed-clothes, have long since disappeared. Roots, herbs, and even dug up carcasses are their food. The dying can even obtain a drop of skimmed milk. All of them sleep summer and winter on the hard ground in their rags; those who are privileged by age or sickness, on the stove. Most have the appearance of skeletons dug out of their graves, and the suckling comes like a corpse from the mother's bosom.

From the Mediterranean.

Newport, March 19 .- We have frequently noticed honorable mention being made, at different times, in various parts of the Union, of the spirited exertions of our navy officers, in affording aid to vessels in distress; and in the instance of the ship Gentoo, (which got on shore in this harbor,) we record with pleasure, the characteristic alertness of the officers and men of the U.S. ship Java, under the command of Com. Perry, for their timely assistance. Much praise is due to Sailing-Master Mull, in particular, and also to Capt. Cahoone, of the revenue-cutter, his officers and men.

[The Java seat 100 men on board, who took down her yards, topmasts, &c. and discharged about 150 tons of her cargo into small craft.]

We have seen a letter from an officer of our squadron, dated the 13th of January. (per the Ontario,) station: "that a marine of the frigate United States had been sentenced to death for killing a man, and will be executed at the foreyard-arm of said ship." -- [ N. York Gazette.

Loss of the Chippawa.-The Intelligencer of the 13th inst. contains the official letter of Capt. Read, detailing the circumstances of the loss of this vessel; in which it clearly appears, that the accident is to be attributed to the imperfection of our best charts. To this letter is subjoined his honourable acquital, by a Court of Inquiry.

The heirs of the Officers, Seamen, and Marines, lost in the Epervier, are granted the pay of such Officers, &c. up to July 14, 1815, and six months extra pay.

American Prisoners ... The Norfolk Herald contains a letter, signed by 14 Americans, confined in the jail of St. Jago-de-Cuba, as prisoners of war. They complain of the cruelty of the Sonnah the Spanish government, and bee the interference of the President, to release them. Among the number, are John H. Buckley of Nantuck et; Thomas Reed, Benjamin Brown, George Wilson, and John Dunken, New-York; John Davis, New-Port; James Morris, Boston.

Royal Academy of Arts.—At the forty-ninth Anniversary of the Institution of the Royal Academy of Arts, held lately in London, of support, taken her ghildren, chosen President. BENJAMIN WEST, Esq. was upanimously reTHE RECORDER.

BOSTON: TUESDAY, MARCH 25, 1817.

Important Law.

In the List of Acts passed at the last session of Congress, (which is given in the last page of this paper,) the National Intelligencer observes that several titles were accidentally omitted, among which is the following, and probably the most important one passed during the session, entitled, "An Act concerning the navigation of the United States." This act embraces, with some modifications, a system that has been more than once specifically recommended by the late President to the attention of Congress, and is expected to have an important and beneficial effect on our commercial intercourse with foreign nations. The act referred to will appear in our next.

Dartmouth College and University .- The newly appointed officers of this Institution have taken possession of the College buildings, and commenced the usual college exercises. The Students are numbered as follows: Seniors 4, Junior 1, Sophomores 2, and Freshmen 0. The late officers of the college, have provided rooms in the vicinity of the college, where they also continue the usual exercises, which are attended by about 100 students. There therefore two distinct seminaries, one of which, under the late act of the Legislature is called the University, the other under the original charter the College. The former is in possession of the funds, and the latter of the scholars which lately belonged to Dartmouth College. A subscription has been made in aid of the latter, which is said to exceed \$10,000. D. Adv.

Contributions for the Jews. Extract of a letter from John E. Caldwell, Esq. Secretary of the Am. Society for evangelizing the Jews, to W. Thurston, Esq. of this townciety for evangelizing the Jews, have directed me to acknowledge the receipt of two hundred and twenty-nine dollars and 15 cents; \* transmitted by you to their President, being the a-mount of a collection in Park-street Church in your city, in aid of the funds of this society : and to express their thanks for this pious freewill offering. A box was also received by Mr. Frey, containing a pair of bracelets, three gold rings, two pairs of ear-rings, and two breast The Board feel very grateful for the kind interest so generally manifested in behalf of the objects of this institution."

\* Part of this sum was received after the collection; and part of the jewels were presented by a Lady of Charlestown to Mr. Frey for the purpose of aiding the funds of the Society.

The Secretary of the above Society has also acknowledged the receipt of \$105, 30. ta-ken up at a collection in Rev. John Codman's society in Dorchester, Ms. for the same object.

Deaf and Dumb .- The Directors of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum in Hartford, Con. have advertised that the course of instruction will commence on the 15th April next. Their Address to the public shall appear in our next.

Fire.—On Thursday morning, at about 9 o'clock, a fire broke out in the 3d story of the Crockery Store of Messrs Woods & Lose, in Central street. By the active exertions of the citizens, the fire was extinguished after it had nearly consumed the combustible part of the upper story. The damage to the property in the store, is estimated at about a thousand dollars, the principal part of it having been saved. The fire is supposed to have been communicated by a spark that ascended by one flue, and fell through another among some straw in the upper story, where some cackery ware had been upacked

On Saturday night week, another incendiary attempt was made at Portsmouth, to destroy the town. The flames were kindled in a Cooper's shop, back of St John's Church, but providentially discovered in season to prevent their further spread. The Portsmouth Oracle says, " The seasonable discovery of this fire is attributed entirely to the sagacity of a little dog, owned by Mr. Neil, who it is believed was witness to the transaction. He kept the family awake till one o'clock by incessant barking, and on the rising of one of the family to quiet him, he led the person immediately to the fire.

On Thursday last, in the Supreme Judicial Court, came on for trial, the case of Joseph Me'Cannon an indictment as an accessary with Henry Phillips in the murder of Gaspard Denegri. The evidence on the part of the prosecution having been heard, the court were opinion that it was not necessary for the prisoner to make any defence, no concert having been proved between him and Philips, who gave the fatal blow, and no proof having been given that the blows inflicted by the prisoner were severe enough to injure the deceased. The jury therefore immediately under the digestion of the Court, gave a verdict of acquittal. Counsel for the prisoner LEMUEL SHAW, and WILLIAM C. ATLWIN, Esqs - Daily Adver.

The question reserved; on the trial of Beeans, for murder, in the Circuit Court of the United States, lately atting in this town, has been lately decided by the Supreme Court.—
The decision is, that the court has jurisdiction of the offence, of course sentence will be pronounced on the verdict of the jury.

Caution .- On Sunday evening, 16th inst. a black man called at a gentleman's house in Harrison street, New York, and with seeming agitation said he had just lost a child, and that he was unable to bury it for the want of a sheet to lay it out, and begged for charity they would give him one; calling himself David Williams. One was accordingly given, but the gentleman insisted on accompanying him home. He led the way, until he came to Ca-tharine-street, when he plunged into a cellar, tharine-street, when he plunges where were collected a dozen other negroes, where were collected a dozen other negroes, and one white man was among them. The gentleman now discovered he had been imposed on, as he had suspected; and having summoned a watchman to his assistance, he sent the fellow to the watch-house, and had him examined before the police, when it appeared, he belonged to Connecticut; on which he was severely reprimanded and threatened with the Penitentiary, if he did not immediately quit the

Sagacity of a Dog.—Yesterday, a smalldog fell into the river at Cocenties slip, and went down with the tide, yelling for assistance. A large water dog jumped into the river from a vessel, seized the one in distress by the ear, and brought him within the reach of several by-standers on the dock, who pulled him out of the water; and the other dog, refusing assistance, swam back to the vessel he had left.

The Secretary of the Treasury has given no-

tice that such treasury notes, and the interest thereon, as are now due, in the state of Massachusetts, will be paid on application at the loan office in Boston, at any time prior to the first day of May next, after which day interest will cease to be payable on said treasury notes.

Melancholy Occurrence.-Died, at the Island of Campo Bello, District of Maine, on the 14th ult. Samuel W. Chadbourn, aged 28 years, of St. Johns, New-Brunswick, and formerly of Gorham, Cumberland county, a worthy citizen.

The circumstances of his death were these. On the night of the 14th ult. (being the cold Friday) young Chadbourn and two others hav-ing left Lubeck, for St. Johns had lost their course by means of a thick mist, which had suddenly collected, and their vessel having sprung a-leak, they were obliged to run her on Campo Bello, where she struck a ledge of rocks, at some distance from the shore, and soon went to peices. One of the number was so benum bed with cold as to be unable to make any exertion to save himself, and sunk under the waves. The other two reached the land, one of whom was young Chadbourn, who, exhausted by fatigue and penetrated with cold and wet, immediately dropped upon the ground and expired; the other was taken up on the Tuesday following by some Indians apparently lifeless and much frozen, and carried to one of their huts, where he was with difficulty restored to life.

A News-paper has been established in Moscow, (New-York,) called the Genesse Farmer. -It is stated in that paper, that the publication of it commences in less than thirty months from the time when the "first blow was struck in laying out the village of Moscow, and when the place was a thicket of wood without a human habitation." There are now, besides other flourishing establishments, three schools with nearly 80 scholars.

A letter from St. Mary's, Geo. of the 1st inst. states, that a woman and her two children had been scalped by the Lower Creek Indians, a representation of which has been made to General Gaines.

The Powhatten Steam Boat on its passage from Richmond to Norfolk, burst her beiler; by which accident one man was killed, and several wounded.

In London, Jane Gale, a fine little girl, about 10 years of age, met with an untimely death through the carelessness of her master leaving a loaded gun on the table, which a boy, not 12 years old, in endeavoring to pull back the cock, discharged, when the whole contents passed through the body of the deceased.

John Graham, Esq. chief clerk of the Depariment of State, has withdrawn from that situation-and is succeeded by Mr. Daniel

Cyrus Hamlin, Esq. of Paris, has been ap-pointed Sheriff of Oxford county, in the room of John McMillan, Esq. deceased.

The publication of the Nantucket Gazette , es. tablished by Messrs. Tanna t & Supper, and lately conducted by Mr. A. G. Tannatt, has ceased, for want of support.

The Ladies in East-Hartford have presented the Rev. Mr. FAIRCHILD, their pastor, with forty dollars, to constitute him a member of the Connecticut Bible Society for life

BEDICATION

On the 11th inst. the new St. Paul's Church, superb and magnificent edifice, lately erected in Baltimore, was solemnly consecrated to the service of Almighty God.

ORDINATION.

On the 5th inst was ordained in Huntington, Ripton Parish, by the Eastern Consociation of Lev. THOMAS FREDERICS D. vis. The Rev. Mr. Rogers, made the Intro-ductory Prayer: Rev Mr. Dutton, preached from the 1 Tim. iii. 1-This is a true saying, If a man desire the office of a Bishop, he desireth a good work. Rev. Mr. Waterman, made the Consecrating Prayer, during which hands were imposed by Messrs. Rogers, Crocker, and Dutton; Rev. Mr. Bartlett, gave the Charge to the Pastor; Rev. Mr. Andrews, gave the Right Hand of Fellowship ; Rev. Mr. Crocker gave the Charge to the Church and Congregation; and Rev. Ebenezer Grant, of Bedford, (N. Y.) offered the concluding Prayer.

Rev. Enwin Gilpin, formerly of Newport. has been ordained an Episcopal Clergyman in Nova-Scotia.

MARRIAGES.

In Virginia, Gen. Winfield, Scott, of the U. S. Army, to Miss Maria D. Mayo. It seems he can win the fair as well as the field. In Charleston, Mr. Francis Giraud, to Miss

Adelle Fayolle. In Baltimore, Mr. William Coolidge, jun.

mer. late of Boston, to Mrs. Eliza Mulliken In Newport, Mr. Walter Rodman to Miss Eliza Swaney. In Portsmouth, Mr. Wm. Hodgdon to Miss

Mary Oaks. At Redding, the Rev. Thomas F. Davies, of Huntington, to Miss Julia Sanford, daughter of Lemuel S. Esq.

In Northampton, Mr. David L. Dewey to Miss Lucy Edwards. The editor of the Hampden Federalist, thus announces his nuptials:—" What I know to be true, that will I have the BOLDNESS to publish."

—Married—In Springfield, by Rev.Mr.Osgood, T. Dickman, Ed. of this paper, to Miss Sarah Brewer, daughter of Dr. Chauncey B. In Shrewsbury, Mr. Joseph P. Carey to Miss Abigail Sawyer: Mr. Moody Wright to Miss

Betsey Barrows — In Ward, Mr. James Eddy, to Miss Betsey Clark.
In Medfield, Mr. Jonathan B. Bishop, to

Miss Eliza, daughter of Moses B. Harding, Esq. In Brookline, Mr. Caleb Clark, to Miss Nanev Murdock. In Salem, Mr. Samuel Conant, of Topsfield,

to Miss Joanna Bemieh. In Boston, by the Rev. Mr. Sharp, Mr. Wil-liam G. Brazer, to Miss Mary-Ann M'Farland.

Cheap Goods! 92 Court-Street.

AMES BREWER, having removed from his former stand, to No. 92, Courtstreet, (Opposite the Old Court-House, ) offers

for sale, at reduced prices,-1 case undres'd Calicoes, nicest kind; 1 do. Screens and India Fans; 1 do. Flowers; Chinese Crapes, at 1s. 6d. per yard; Leno Muslins, at ls., yard wide Cottons, at 9d.; Ladies' undres'd pocket Hdkfs. Also, Eng-lish and American Ginghams and Shirtings, with a general assortment of fancy Goods, which will be sold proportionably low. M. 25.

DEATHS.

In Senegal, Africa, Cornelius White of Boston, At Port-au-Prince, on board ship Globe Dec. 9th, Jesse Tuck, aged 17, oldest son of Capt Wm. Tuck, of Manchester, formerly o Boston - Feb. 12, Mr. Isaac Robinson, carpen-ter, of Scituate, seaman on board brig Portitude in Havre, France, Mr. Charles C. Clark, son of Capt Eber Clark, of N. Bedford, 22.

In North Carolina, Wm. Littlejohn, Esq. killed by being thrown from his chaise. Three persons have died at Hanover, and one at Marshfield, in the County of Plymouth,

within the last ten days, with all the symptoms as it is said of the Spotted Fever! They lived from 4 to 12 hours only after they were taken. In Dover, (N. H.) Widow Anna Shaw, 61, formerly of Newburyport.
In Union, (Con.) Mr. Nathaniel Newell, aged 68, youngest brother of Hon. Timothy N.

Sturbridge, Mass. In Newport, Mr. John Stevens, aged 54. In Starks, Me. Mrs. Betsey wife of Mr. Na-thaniel Stevens, of Sandwich, (N. H.) aged 32; and on the same day, her brother, Mr. William

Togg, aged 20. In Kennebunk, Maj. John Hall, aged 71 : Abigail consort of Mr. Jacob Littlefield. In Lexington, Mrs Ginger Meriam, relict of Mr Benjamin M. aged 76. In Wenham, Mrs. Hannah, wife of Mr. John Dodge, aged 49: Mrs. Anna, wife of Mr, A.

braham Dodge.

In Rochester, the wife of Mr. Kenelm Clapp:

Mr. John Hiller: Mr. B njamin Hatch.

In Salem, Widow Sarah Knight, aged 85:

Mrs Rachel, wife of Mr. Joel Page, aged 28.

In Ipswich, Mrs. Sussanna Ross, 69—Mr.

Ebenezer Staniford, 48. In Marblehead, a soldier named Green, Found dead, supposed to have perished in

consequence of intoxication. In Charlestown, Mr. Ozias Morse, 58. In South Reading, 17th inst. Mr. Fomp Putam's, a man of colour, aged 59 years. In the 24th year of his age he was liberated from the iron hand of slavery; since that time, by persevering industry and economy he accumulated property to the amount of 2000 dls. He left a will bequathing a part of his property to relatives and particular friends; 20 dolls to the Massachusetts Bible Society; and eventually the Massachusetts Baptist Missionary Society

are to receive from his estate 1500 dolls. In Boston, John Gore. Esq aged 46 .- Abel Barbadoes, a respetable man of colour.

On Sunday morning, Miss Nancy Welsh, aged 58 years; funeral this afternoon at 4 o'clock, from the house of Mr Thomas Whitman, No. 76, Prince-street; friends of the deceased are requested to attend.

NOTICE.

A QUARTERLY MEETING of the Di-rectors of the American Society far Edu-cating Pious Youth for the Gospel Ministry, will be holden at the Hall of the Massachusetts Bank, on Wednesday the 9th day of April next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. On the day previous, at 3 o'clock, P. M. a committee appointed by the Board, will attend at the same place to examine the claims of such as may apply for the assistance of the Society. ASA EATON, Clerk. March 24.

Sacred Oratorios. THE HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY propose to perform in King's Chapel, on the first week in April, ensuing, those two celebrated musical compositions, the MESSIAN by HANDEL, and the Caratton by HANDE.

The first performance, which will be on Tuesday Evening, the 1st of April, will consider the control of the results and the of the FIRST PART of the MESSIAR, and the

PIRST PART of the CREATION, together with an intermediate SELECTION. The second performance on Thursday, the 3d of April, will consist of the SECOND PART of the CREATION, and the SECOND PART of the

MASSIAH, with an intermediate selection. The third performance, on Friday, the 4th of April, will consist of the THIRD PART of the MESSIAH, and the THIRD PART of the CREA-

Books containing the Words, of the Oratoobtained at the several places where Tickets are for sale .- Tickets for admission to the three performances, for Two Dollars ;-and Tickets for performances, separately, at One Dollar each, may be obtained at the Bookstores of O. C. Greenleaf, Court-street; West & Richardson, and Munroe & Francis, Cornhill; S. H. Parker's Circulating Library, No. 1, Water-street ; Franklin Musical Warehouse, Milk-street ; G. Graupner's, Franklin street ; and David Francis's Bookstore & Library, Newbury street. March 25. Newbury-street.

Copartnership Formed. THE subscribers have firm of in business under the firm of HE subscribers have formed a connection W. F. J. DAMON & CO.

for the purpose of transacting Commission Business, and tender their services to their friends W. F J. DAMON. and the public. N. L. DAMON. -They have for sale, at No. 43, Long Wharf,-

400 boxes No 1, 2, and 3 Chocolate, 50 bags Shells; 30 m. Spanish Cigars, 70 tons Logwood.

Exchange on Charleston, S. C. at short sight. POR CHARLESTON, S. C.

The packet sloop NATIVE, Joseph P.San master, having the most of her cargo engaged, will sail with all possible dispatch. For freight or passage, having good accommodations, ap-ply to the Master on board, opposite No. 22, Central-Whart, (North side) or to IsaacM Lel-lan, No. 41, or W. F. J. Damon & Co. No. 43, Long. Wharf. March 25.

Printing Ink. W. & E. COVERLY, No. 10, Corn-hill, have received and offer for sale,

400 lbs. No. 1, 700 " 2, 1100 " 3, 1800 " Newspaper INK.

The above is put up in strong kegs containing from 15 to 80 pounds each, and may be transported 200 miles by land with safety. All orders will be immediately attended to and the Ink forwarded without delay. N. B. A liberal credit given, or a discount

SHAWLS.

FOR Sale by HENRY COBB & Co. opposite the Old-South, Rich Silk Shawls, do. Silk and Cotton do.; Silk and Worsted do. Mourning do. Cassimere do. Marino do. (some for Misses) Cotton Middles; do. Imbossed.

Light Imitation Sharels. TOSIAH DOW, up stairs, Cornhill-

square, will open this day for sale, 1 case fashionable Imitation Shawls, at the uncommon low price of one dollar and fifty March 25.

#### POETRY.

" MY FATHER'S AT THE HELM." An Incident. Spiritually Improved. Twas when the seas with hideous roar,

A little bark assail'd,
And pallid fear with awful pow'r
O'er each on board prevail'd,
Save one, the Captain's darling Child, Who fearless view'd the storm, And playful, with composure smil'd, At danger's threat'ning form,

"Why sporting thus," a seaman cries,
"Whilst sorrows overwhelm?"
"Why yield to grief?" the boy replies,
"My Father's at the Helm!"

Poor doubting soul, from hence be taught, How groundless is thy fear; Think on the wonders Christ hath wrought,

And He is always near ! Safe in His hunds, whom seas obey, When swelling surges rise! Who turns the darkest night to day, And brightens low'ring skies,
Though thy corruptions rise abhor'd,
And outward foes increase,
'Tis but for Him to speak the word And all is hush'd to peace.

Then upward lock, howe'er distress'd. Jesus will guide thee home ; To that blest port of endless rest, Where storms shall never come.

# MISCELLANY.

# PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE RECORDER.

SIR,-You have done service to the community, I think, by the publication in your paper of the Plan and By-laws of the Provident Institution for Savings in this town; but the usefulness of that design is less apparent in the strict, technical, legal precision of those numerous rules, than in the handbill circulated by the Society, which I send you herewith -This is a paper of so great simplicity of expression that it is easily understood by every person; and the tables in it furnish a very attractive statement, which many of your readers may be pleased to examine. This address assigns the reasons of the complex provisions in the By-laws in a very satisfactory manner; and it seems to embrace every particular, except one, which I have added in a note at the end. I hope you may be able to favor the public by printing it entire, and remain, with great Yours, PHILANTEROPOS.

The Provident Institution for Savings in the Town of Boston.

Its Office is established at a room in the Old Court-House, Court-Street. It will be open only every Wednesday, from 9 till 2 o'clock. The design of this Institution is to afford to those, who are desirous of saving their money, but who have not acquired sufficient to purchase a share in the banks, or a sum in public stocks, the means of employing their money to advantage, without running the risk of losing it, as they are too frequently exposed to do by lending it to individuals, who either fail or defraud them. It is intended to encourage the industrious and prudent, and to induce those, who have not hitherto been such, to lesson their unnecessary expenses, and to save and lay by something for a period of life when they will be less able to carn a support. To promote these desirable purposes, the following rules among others have been adopted.

Deposits, or monics put in, will be received as low as one dollar, and when any person's deposits or payments shall amount to five dollars, they will be put upon interest; but deending the third Wednesdays of April, July, October and January, will not be put upon interest till the third Wednesday of the quarter succeeding the deposit. The reason is, that it would be impracticable to compute interest on numerous deposits, unless it is made to commence from a few fixed periods.

No business can be done at the office but on Wednesday from 9 o'clock to two. This is to save expense to those, who put in their money, who would otherwise be obliged to pay more for the time of the clerks, if they were to attend every day.

Twice every year, namely on the third Wednesday of every July and January, a dividend or payment of interest of two per cent. or two dollars on a hundred will be made. This will amount to four dollars on every hundred every year, and so a proportionable sum for any sum less or more than one hundred dollars.

Although only four per cent. is promised yearly, yet every fifth year, all the extra income, which has not before been paid and divided, will then be divided in just proportion to the length of time the money has been in, according to the by-laws; and nothing will be deducted from this extra income, but the actual expenses paid for carrying on the business and taking care of the money.

The Trustees will take no emolument or pay for their services, having undertaken it solely to promote the interest of the town, and of the persons above described, who may put their money therein.

Those, who do not choose to take their in-

terest from time to time, may be assured that it shall be added to their capital or sum put in, and shall be put upon interest, after months. Thus they will get compound interest on what they let remain, which they cannot do in any other way by law.

It is plain this Institution and mode of plac-

ing money will be safer than lending it to in-

But people may become sick, or otherwise want their money, after they have put it in.—
It is provided, that they may take it out when they please, but the days of taking it out are the third Wednesdays of January, April, July and October, and they must give one week's notice before those days that they intend to call for their money. The reason of this rule is this. If the money could be called for any is this. If the money could be called for any day in the year, the Trustees could not lend it out or employ it to the advantage of those

the put it is.

Monies put in, will be entered in a book of Monies put in, will be entered in a book 'of the Corporation, and also in a book to be given to those who put it in. This book will be the evidence of their property, and as valid as a note of hand. When monies are called out, this book given to the depositor must be brought to the office to have the payment entered. Persons may take out the money themselves, or in case of absence or sickness, it will be paid to their order, properly witnessed and accompanied by the book.

If persons de, who own money in the Sav-ings Bank, the money will go to their heirs, or persons to whom they may have given it by will, with certainty. It cannot be placed where it will be more safe, as it respects the honor and fidelity of management.

Persons who put in money must sign the rules, and agree to conform to them. This is

necessary for the security of all parties. No sums above one thousand dollars will be received; and the Trustees have a right to pay off any depositor, who has more than one thousand dollars in the Society. This is because the object of the Institution in the Society. cause the object of the Institution is to aid and assist the poorer and middling classes of Society in putting their money out to advantage.

Monies may be deposited by any persons for
the benefit of a minor or other person, and not
subject to be withdrawn, if they please so to

order at the time of putting the same in.
This plan will be particularly useful to seamen bound on a voyage, or soldiers, or other persons who come in possesssion of money, received by way of wages, prize money, or gifts and gratuities, for which they have no immediate use, and which they would wish to lay

by for a rainy day.
Widows and children may also in this way be provided for.

A young man, intending to marry at a future day, and young women, who may expect to change their condition, can here safely lay up a sum against a time when they may want

Tables are added, showing how much the smallest savings will amount to in 5 years and also in ten years. Also how much 100 dollars

put in, will amount to in 5 and 10 years. Twenty-five cents a week laid by, and paid in as soon as they amount to one dollar and continued for 10 years will produce as follows: In 1 year to - - - 13, 12

2 years to			,		- 26,	77
3 years to					- 40,	97
4 years to					55,	75
5 years to						
10 years to						
50 cents saved and depo	site	bs	in	th	e #2	me
manner will amount						
In 1 year to					26,	38
2 years to					53,	83
3 years to					82,	38
4 years to					112,	09
5 years to					143.	00
10 years to					298,	30
3 dollars and 33 cents a	mo	nth		we	d wil	la-
mount						
In 1 year to					40,	60
2 years to						
3 years to					126,	79

4 yea	rs to			172.	52	
	rs to					
10 yea						
1 dollar saved each					-	
In 1 ye					78	
	rs to					
	rs to					
	rs to					
	rs to					
10 yea						
10 dollars now put				,		
In 1 yes				10.	40	
	rs to					

3 years to 4 years to 11, 72 12, 19 5 years to 10 years to 100 dollars put in will amount In 5 years to . . 121, 90 10 years to - - 148, 59 But, as is hereafter remarked, the extra

dollars, now put in, will amount In 10 years to - even supposing the first extra dividend to be taken out for the wants or expenses of the de-

dividends probably in 10 years, on 100 dellars,

will amount to 16 dollars on 100; so that 100

In addition to the interest above calculated, which is certain, there will be, every fifth year, a dividend or payment to each person, whose money shall have remained there during five years, of probably not less than eight per cent. or eight dollars on every hundred, and possibly even ten dollars on every hundred. This is a great encouragement and inducement to persons, who are prudent, to let their money lie, as the gain will be so much greater; and it will be a still greater benefit to those, whose money burns in their pockets, beonly once in five years, and, it is hoped that in that time they will have acquired habits of greater frugality and prudence.

. A proportionate dividend will be made to persons for one, two, three or four years.

COMMUNICATION.

By one of the private regulations of the Board Trustees of the Provident Institution for vings in the town of Boston, it is made the duty of the monthly committees to make a report of their doings and of the state of the In-stitution at the close of their respective periods. Of the first report partial extracts fol low. The committee were, Hon. John Phillips, Jesse Putnam, and Elisha Ticknor, Esquires .-The amount of deposits were as follows

On the 19th February, \$1.111 On the 26th February, 1,939 2,260 On the 5th March, On the 12th March 1,032

On the specie included in last sum a premium was received of 1 95

6,343 96 This sum has been appropriated, as follows: On the 20th Feb. loaned to Manufactures' & Mechanics' Bank, interest at 6 per cent. to centinue from 1st March inst. 1,111

27th February, loaned to same Bank, on same terms, 6th March, loaned to New-England Bank, interest at 6 per 1,939

cent. to commence from the day after that of the deposit, 13th March, loaned to same 2,260 1,033 95 Bank, on same terms,

6,343 95 As it may be interesting to describe the number and condition of the several depositors during the last month, they are as follows: The whole number is 122, of whom are minors 47, domestics 6, mechanics 8, traders 4, single women 12, and laborers 4. The residue are

gentlemen of various occupations.

The committee have the pleasure to report. that the services of the Treasurer have been conducted with great diligence and ability, and his accounts kept with the greatest care

They also think it their duty to add, that a considerable expense has been saved by the present of a sign from Mr. Samuel Perkins, and that they have information from the Court of Sessions for this County, that the rooms used for the Institution shall continue to be appropriated for their benefit, rent free.

### MASSACHUSETTS PEACE SOCIETY.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled :-

The Memorial of the Members of the Peace Society of Massachusetts, respectfully rep-

That the Society which now solicits the at tention of our national rulers, was instituted for the single purpose of diffusing pacific and benevolent sentiments through this country, and through the world. Impressed with deep and sorrowful conviction that the spirit of Christianity, which is a spirit of mercy, peace and kind affection, is imperfectly understood; afflicted by the accumulated mise-ries and extensive desolations which war has lately spread over the fairest, most fruitful and most enlightened regions of the earth; and at the same time encouraged by many decisive proofs of the revival of purer, and more benevolent principles among Christian nations, your memorialists have formed this association with the solemn and deliberate purpose of co-operathe solemn and deliberate purpose to country, in promoting the cause of peace and charity; in stripping war of its false glory, and in uniting different communities in the bonds of amity and mutual good will. We are sensible that from the nature of our object, it is chiefly to be accomplished by a silent and gradual influence on the minds of men, and accordingly we have limited our operations to the circulation of useful treatises, in which the pacific spirit of our religion has been exhibited with clearness, and we hope with success. We believe, however, that the present moment demands a departure from our usual course, and we cherish the hope, that by an application to the government under which we live, important service may be rendered to the cause of humanity, in which we are engaged.

The present memorial is founded on two oc-currences, which we bail as auspicious to the pacification of the world. The first occurrence, to which we refer, is the well known and unprecedented union of several of the most illustrious powers of Europe, in declaring be-fore "the Universe their unwavering determination to adopt, for the only rule of their conduct both in the administration of their respective States, and in their political relation with every other government, the pre-cepts of Christianity, the precepts of justice, of charity, and of peace."

The second occurrence to which we refer. is the decided expression of pacific sentiments and anticipations in the conclusion of the late message of the President of the U States, in which his parting wishes for his country are expressed with tenderness and power. In this remarkable passage, worthy the chief magistrate of a Christian community, he ex-presses his conviction that "the destined career of his country will exhibit a government which, whilst it refines its domestic code from every ingredient not congenial with the precepts of an enlightened age, and the sentiments of a virtuous people, seeks, by appeals to rea-son, and by its liberal examples, to infuse into the law which governs the civilized world, a spirit which may diminish the frequency, or circumscribe the calamities of war, and mepeace; a government, in a word, whose con-duct, within and without, may be speak the most noble of all ambitions, that of promoting peace on earth, and good will to man.

On the recurrences now stated, your memorialists respectfully beg leave to found the following suggestions and solicitations:

First,—We respectfully solicit, if it be con-

sistent with the principles of the constitution, that the solemn profession of pacific principles, lately made by several distinguished sovereigns of Europe, may be met by corresponding pro-fessio is on the part of our own government -Whilst we are sensible that a melancholy discordance has often existed between the guage and the conduct of rulers, we still beimportant principles, by men of distinguished rank and influence, has a beneficial operation on society, by giving to these principles an in-creased authority over the consciences of those by whom they are professed; by reviving and diffusing a reverence for them in the community, and by thus exalting the standard of public opinion, that invisible sovereign, to whose pow-er the most absolute prince is often compelled to bow, and to which the measures of a free government are entirely subjected. When we consider the support which is now derived to war, from the perversion of public sentiment, we are desirous that our government should unite with the governments of Europe in a distinct and religious acknowledgement of those principles of peace and charity, on which the prosperity of States, and the happi-ness of families and individuals, are alike sus-

Secondly,-We respectfully solicit that Congress will institute a deliberate inquiry, for the purpose of ascertaining the methods by which this government may exert on human affairs, that happy influence which is anticipa-ted by the President of the United States; the methods by which it " may infuse into the law which governs the civilized world, a pacific spirit, may diminish the frequency, or circum-scribe the calamities of war, and may express the most noble of all ambitions, that of promoting peace on earth, and good will to man." We are persuaded that a government, sincerely disposed to sustain the sugust and sublime character which is here described, of the pacificator of the world, will not want means of promoting its end. We trust, that under the persevering and well directed efforts of such a government, milder principles would be introduced into the conduct of national hostilities; that the reference of national controversies to an impartial umpire, would grad-dually be established as the law of the Christian world; and that national compacts would be formed for the express purpose of reducing the enormous and ruinous extent of military establishments, and of abolishing that outward splendor which has so long been thrown around war, and which has contributed so largely to corrupt the moral sentiments of mankind.

When we represent to ourselves a Christian government sustaining this beneficent relation government sustaining this beneatent relation to the world; mediat ng between contending States; recommending peaceful methods of deciding the jarring claims of nations; laboring to strip war of its pernicious glare, and to diminish the number of those who are intcrested in its support; diffusing new and gen-erous sentiments in regard to the mutual duties and obligations of different communities; and inculcating, by its own example, a frank and benevolent policy, and a sincere regard to the interests of the world; when we represent to ourselves such a government, we want language to express our conceptions of the happy and magnificent results of its operations. It would form a new and illustrious era in human

affairs, whilst by the blessings which it would spread, and by the honor and confidence which it would enjoy, it would obtain a moral empire, more enviable than the widest dominion ever founded on violence and crime.

Loving our country with tenderness and zeal ; accustomed to regard her as destined to an exalted rank, and to great purposes; and desirous to behold, in her institutions and policy, increasing claims to our reverence and affection, we are solicious that she should enter first on the career of glory which has now been described, and that all her connection with foreign States should be employed to diffuse the spirit of philanthropy, and to diminish the occasions and miseries of war. Of such a country, we shall exult to be the children, and we piedge to it an attachment, veneration and support which can only be ac-

corded to a virtuous community.

It is our happiness that we live in an age when many noble schemes of benevolence have been accomplished , when the idea of a great amelioration of human affairs is no longer rejected as a dream of fancy; when statesmen are beginning to learn that all nations have a common interest; when philanthropy is extending its views to distant countries, and is executing purposes which would once have been regarded as the offspring of a blind and extravagant zeal. In this age of enlarged views, of generous excitement, of unparalleled activity for the good of mankind, it is hoped that the idea of a nation, espousing the cause of peace and humanity, will not be dismissed as viscionary and impracticable. Enlightened and benevolent statesmen will discern that we do not live in ordinary times, but that a new and powerful impulse has been given to the human mind, which, under judicious influences, may issue in great and permanent im-

In presenting this memorial, we solemn'y declare, in the presence of God, that we have no private or narrow views. On this subject we belong to no sect, no party. As lovers of our country, as friends of mankind, as disciples of Jesus Christ, with the spirit of peace in our breasts, and with a deep impression of the miseries of war, we are only solicitous to prevent the effusion of human blood by human ands, and to recal men to the conviction that they are brethren. We trust that the warmth with which we have spoken, will not be con-strued into a want of deference towards our rulers. On such a subject coldness would be a crime. Our convictions are deep, and no language but that of zeal and earnestness, would do them justice.

We hope that we are addressing rulers who are sensible to the respons bility imposed by the possesion of power; who regard the influence which is granted them or human affairs, as a solemn trust, who consider themselves as belonging to their country and to mankind, and who desire to treasure up for themselves consolations in that hour when human apclause will be an unavailing sound, and when no recollection will be so dear as that of havng aided, with a disinterested zeal, the cause Society. WILLIAM PHILLIPS, Prezid't. THADDEUS MASON HARRYS, Recor. Secr'y.

XIVTH CONGRESS. List of Public Acts passed at the second

session of the Fourteenth Congress, just closed.

An act to repeal the second section of the

act concerning the pay of the officers, sea-men and marines of the navy-supplementary to an act to regulate the duties on imports and tonnage—authorising a new edition of the land laws—making a partial appropriation for the navy for the year 1817—for the repeal after the present session of Congress of the act to change the mode of compensation to the mem-bers of the Senate and House of Representatives and the delegates from the territories, passed March 19, 1816-to extend the provisons of the act to authorise certain officers and other persons to administer oaths, passed in ment of a sum of money to Joseph Stewart and others-providing for the division of certain quarter sections in future sales of public authorising the sale of certain grounds belonging to the United States in the city of Washington-supplementary to the act for the relief of persons imprisoned for debts due to the U. States—making an appropriation for op-ening and cutting a road therein described making further provision for repairing the public buildings and improving the public square-authorising a subscription for printing the tenth volume of public documents-sup plementary to the act further to amend the several acts for the establishment and regulation of the Treasury, War and Navy Departments-to continue in force the 2d section of the act supplementary to the act to regulate the duties on imports and tonnage-to provide for furnishing the House of the President of the U. States-making provision for the sup-port of the military establishment during the year 1817--allowing time for entering do-nation rights to lands in the district of Detroit-to set apart certain public lands for the cultivation of the vine and the olive-making appropriation for carrying into effect certain Indian treaties—to incorporate the subscribers to certain banks in the district of Columbia,

and to prevent the circulation of unchartered bank notes within the same-to amend the act of last session making further provision for miliof last session making further provision for min-tary services during the late was—transferring the duties of Commissioner of Loans to the Bank of the United States, and abolishing the office of Commissioner of Loans. To continue in force an act of 1815 further providing for the collection of duties on imports and to of Holmes' Hole Channel—supplementary to the act directing the disposition of money paid to the courts of the United States—to provide for the punishment of crimes committed with-in the Indian boundary—for compensating Pe-ter Hagrer—authorising the payment to the State of Georgia of 15 per-cent on her quota of the direct tax, for the year 1216, assumed and paid by said State—respecting the contracts for the printing for Congress—more effectually to preserve the neutral relations of the United States—to provide for reports of decisions of the Supreme Court to provide the United States—to provide for reports of decisions of the Supreme Court—to provide for the redemption of the public debt—repealing the act for the safe keeping and accommodation of prisoners of war—respecting the compensation of certain collectors—msking additional appropriations for paying the expenses of the army and militia during the late war—for the relief of the widows and orphans of the officers, scamen and marines who were of the officers, scamen and marines who were lost in the United States brig Epervier—to repeal so much of any acts now in force as au-thorises a loan of money or an issue of treasury notes—to continue in force the act establish-ing trading houses with the Indian tribes— providing for the more prompt settlement of public accounts—making appropriations for the support of the navy during the year 1817—

cles of agreen ent and cear States and that State-respe court of the United States in trict of New-York-to stage ising the payment of properly he destroyed by the enemy while a service during the late war—as Secretary of the Treasury to reties therein mentioned to prove execution of the laws of the D the State of Indiana-to conti act relating to settlers on the authorising the deposit of pay vessels with the consuls of ther tions—10 amend the act grant land and extra pay to certain 6 teers—to authorse the repayer alien duties—to regulate the pro-of Paris—to regulate the terr States and their electing Deke served by the first article of 1814, between the U. States and dians-to amend and explain a slain in the public or private ar the United States an act cor pensioners—authorising the western part of the Mississip form a State government and for of the same into the Union-for ritorial government in the care Mississippi Territory-resolute the State of Inciana into the Uni to employ John Trumbull to co cute certain paintings.

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